DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
" " " 3 " 7
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 48.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.

PICKET STATION
NEW HANOVER CO. N.,
March 16. 1864.

Editors Confederate:—I am happy to inform you that the soldiers here are in better spirts than they were. Gov. Vance's speech exposing the convention scheme. has had a wholesome effect. I think Gov. Vance is the best man we can get to beat Holden. True, he may not have done what he might in suppressing the peace meeting movement, yet I think he is sound.

The soldiers begin to see the trick; the "dear people's" votes are called for now. They wonder if the "dear people" and their rights will be so cared for after the election. They want to know the isue. Is it peace? Yes, peace!—"honorable peace!" This trick is too well played out. It was a pretty and pleasing little hobby. Dr. Leach and others rode this little animal very well. But his cloven foot has been discovered. We begin to think these things have been agitated for self aggrandizement by designing men who, for the sake of office, or skulking the war, will mislead the popular mind, prejudice and excite the people to that state which prepares them for revolutions and ruin, and all this contrary to their better judgment. But the thing will die a natural death before August. In our own anxiety for peace we bit at the bate but we fear the hook now. Have such people got the great cause at heart or not? Or would they sell their birthright for a mess of pottage? There are but two faces to the picture—the one separation, the other subjugation. Now, after fighting three long years, and sacrificing so much, if we grow despondent and submit to Lincoln's terms of reconstruction and peace, contrary to what we first intended, and abandon the Confederacy, is this not subjugation? Get into the Federal Union as you may, it will be subjugation. Much has been said about an "honorable peace." No peace can be honorabl short of final separation. It has been said some of us do not desire peace. We want an honorable peace as much as any one, but we do not want a reconstruction, submission, subjugation peace. Now if the people at home will quit discouraging us and comforting our enemy, some of them wash out their foul insides and keep easy a while, we will show them what an honorable peace is But I fear our scary-home friends will not do this. Some one will want to make popularity, or be elected, or growl when his county calls on him for some sacrifice. But the rays of a bright sun are glistening in the distance.

Let us be of good cheer, for the faithful will reap their reward of glory and honor; yea, their children will rise up and call them blessed and none be found to envy the inheritance of the croakers and base.

H. G. R., 30TH N. C. T.

Thirty-Third N. C. Regiment.

At a meeting of the members of the 33rd regiment N. C. T, held at camp near Liberty Mills, Va., on the 14th day of March, 1864, to deprecate the action of what is known as the "conservative" or "reconstructive" party in North Carolina, and to nominate a candidate for Governor fully representing our views, on motion of Capt. G. W. Sanderlin, of co. E. Serg't J. S. Midgett was called to the chair, and Lieut. J. W. Happoldt requested to act as secretary.

Serg't. Midgett, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, and after thanking his fellow-soldiers for the honor conferred, submitted a few appropriate and patriotic remarks.

On motion of Lieut John G Rencher, of co. K, the president appointed the following committee of five to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the regiment, viz: Capt J. A. Weston, co. F. Capt. J. M. Hunt, co. D. Lieut. John D. Fain, co. C. Serg't-Maj L. H. Lawrence, and private Lewis Limbuck, co. I.

The committee then withdrew, and in their absence, Capt. G. W. Sanderlin being repeatedly called upon, entertained the assembly with a few spirited and pertinent remarks.

The committee, on their return, submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

WHEREAS, We have leared with feelings of deep regret that a party, dangerous to the spirit and designs of our revolution and false to the best interests and good name of our State, has sprung up and increased to such a degree as to place a candidate in the field, seeking the suffrages of our citizens for the highest civil honors · therefore—

Resolved, That we, the members of the 33rd Regiment of North Carolina Troops, having enlisted originally for the war, and having no higher ambition than to do our duty to our State and to our country in the future as in the past, can but regard the growth and spread of a party, the designs of which are peace short of the independence of the Confederacy, truckling to false fears of a people who have shown themselves unworthy of our association, and thus dishonoring the memory of our gallant comrades who have fallen upon every battle-field from Newberne to Gettysburg, we can but regard the growth and spread of such a party as directly opposed to the objects for which we separated from the North.

Resolved, That we feel justly proud of our State, and point with high satisfaction, to the record which her soldiers have made in this revolution; and while traitors and disaffected persons at home have brought the blush of shame to North Carolinians, and given excuse to her enemies to blacken the name of our State with calumny, the numbers and deeds of her soldiers will place her name above the reach of the unworthy citizens.

Resolved, That having confidence in the patriotism and zeal of our present worthy Governor Z. B. Vance, and believing that he will cast aside the party distictions which divided our people before the beginning of our struggle, and which have been kept up with increasing bitterness, and that he will devote himself to the great object of this war—the independence of our country—we hereby declare our preference for his re-election, and desire him to become a candidate, pledging him our full and hearty support.

Resolved. That His Excellency, Gov. Vance, having devoted himself with such success to the welfare and comfort of the soldiers from our State, has deserved their gratitude, and we would be proud to welcome him among us to express our thanks in person, assured that his lofty patriotism and zealous enthusiasm will find a response in every heart.

Resolved, That we have noticed, with unfeigned pleasure, the re-enlistment of the troops from North Carolina and other States of the Confederacy, and extend to them our thanks for thus responding to the call of our country.

Resolved. That we are glad to have this opportunity of renewing our devotion to the cause in which we are engaged, and, having from the first been pledged never to lay down our arms until independence was conquered, we are more determined than ever to uphold our young republic until its independence shall be acknowledged by the world.

Resolved That the Colonel of the Regiment be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to His Excellency, Gov. Vance.

Resolved. That these resolutions be sent, with request to publish, to the "Confederate," Fayetteville "Observer," Wilmington "Journal," Ashville "News." Charlotte "Bulletin," and to the Tarboro' "Southerner," and that all State papers be requested to copy.

On motion of Lt. P. H Sasser, there being no further business to transact, the meeting then adjourned.

J. S. MIDGET,
Chairman.

J. W. HAPPOLDT, Sec'y.

First N. C. Regiment.

MILFORD STATION. Virginia,
March 14, 1864.

At a called meeting of the enlisted men of the first North Carolina Cavalry Regiment, held March the 11th, for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of our opinions on the war and the political question, the following were submitted by the committee appointed, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our fellow soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia have, with a spirit and unanimity which have excited the admiration of the world, sending a thrill of guilty terror to our foes and re-inspiriting the despondent among ourselves, re-enlisted for the war, thereby re-offering themselves as sacrifices upon the altar of our beloved country and again throwing themselves into the *breach*, and since we, the members of the fist N. C. Cavalry Regiment are debarred that glorious privilege—being in for the war by our original enlistment—therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily embrace the present opportunity of signifying our soul-felt admiration of our re-enlisted comrades in arms, and we hereby pledge ourselves to strike with them "till the last armed foe expires."

Resolved, That we thankfully acknowledge that we have had, and still have every encouragement that reasonable men could expect; in the past God has time and again signally given us the victory over vastly greater numbers, and in the present there is everything to assure us of continued success, if we will only be true to ourselves and to Him.

Resolved, That we have this *especial* evidence of God's protecting care and love in that He has ever been wont to testify his particular regard for a people by the chieftains and leaders that He gives them, that we enthusiastically recognize our. President, Jefferson Davis, our commander in chief, Robert E. Lee, and last, but not least, our talented, noble hearted Governor Z B. Vance as chosen instruments for our country's salvation and the destruction of our enemies.

Resolved, That we hail with ineffable pride, and delight the manly sentiments of Gov. Vance, in relation to the surreptitious designs of demagogues (with whom we have no sympathy) who seek to blight the fair fame of North Carolina soldiers, won on so many carnage covered fields, by arousing and encouraging political factions in times of deepest trouble—and that in our opinion he is an honor to his age, and to his nation.

Resolved, That there is everything in the character and conduct of our unscrupulous foe to incite us to the most desperate and unyielding resistence, and that with renewed confidence in the "God of battles," we subscribe ourselves to the lines of the Poet, and if needs be will write it with our life's blood—

That freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleding sire to son,
Though baffled o t is ever rwon

FRED. C. FOARD, CHAIRMAN and Sec., Rufus W. Colvard, Co. A., S. L. Lassiter, Co. B., Rufus Graham, Co. C., W. W. Whittington, Co. D., S. J. Davis, Co. E., Henry C. Bost, Co. F., J. M. C. Felmet, Co. G., Leonidas Yeargan, Co. H., W. G. Broadhurst, Co. J.,—Committee.

CIRCULAR.

HEAD QUARTERS, POST Q. M. OFFICE,
6TH DISTRICT, N. C., Graham, March 11, 1864.

FOR the information and guidance of producers and agents of articles of Tax in kind, the following orders received from Head Quarters, Richmond and Raleigh, are respectfully submitted:

1. When producers refuse to deliver their produce to the authorized agents, the estimates are sent to the collectors to bring a suit and collect the money, with a penalty for refusing to deliver of *five hundred per cent. additional, instead of fifty as heretofore*

2. This order applies to all taxable produce whatsoever.

3. The producers when distant from depots, are now obliged to haul their produce twelve miles instead of eight, as heretofore, and the excess over that distance will be paid by the Quartermaster at Government prices.

4. Farmers are called upon to pay their bacon immediately, that it may be forwarded to the army. Hog round is the form in which it should be presented.

5. The tithe tobacco will be collected by order of W. N. Shelton, Yanceyville. Agents are cautioned against receiving the same.

6. All tithes must be paid over to the agents prior to the 1st of May next, in default thereof, the assessors' estimates will be turned over to the collector who will issue warrants of distraint, with the penalty annexed

CHARLES R. KING, Capt. & Post Q. M.
March 21 47-d6t.

TO TEACHERS.

I wish to employ a TEACHER to take charge of a small Family school. Address W. B. C.
mh 21, 47 2t.* Madison, Rockingham, N. C

A TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MALE TEACHER to take charge of a Private School. Board and a liberal price will be paid. Address
R. H. PENDER,
mh 19 46-6t Concord, N. C.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell 100 shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par. $100 per share.
W. W. VASS,
mh 19 46-dtf Treas.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS who have neglected to pay their taxes, that it will be well for them to do so before the first of April, or they will have to submit to a loss of thirty three and a third cents in the dollar, if paid in larger bills than five dollars.

The collection of the additional taxes on profits for the year 1863, has been suspended until further notice.
RUFUS W. PAGE.
mh 19-46 d4t Collector for Wake County.

Miners Wanted.---A Number of Good Copper Miners wanted at the Haywood Copper Mines for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned, near Haywood, Chatham county. J. M. HECK & CO.
March 18, 1864. 45-d10t.*

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43 tde

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND REQUESTED to announce WILLIAM P. TAYLOR. Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43tde

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THIS OFFICE.

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,

RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
29-tf Secretary of the Treasury

[No. 116.]

An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorise a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

SEC. 2 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

SEC. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act:

SEC. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

SEC 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided, the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

SEC. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

SEC. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and shall identify the same by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

SEC. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

SEC. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive

SEC. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorised in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shal forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. 35-t3dap.

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 18th, 1864

BY orders from the Secretary of War, but one Passenger train per day, each way, will be allowed on all Railroad lines between Richmond and Augusta.

At present, this train will be devoted entirely to those traveling under orders and on Government transportation.

Officers and soldiers delayed at this point, by the stopping of the Express trains, will be sent forward by reporting at my office
W. E. PEIRCE.
mh 19 46-d6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March, 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.
W. W. VASS,
March 1-1m. Treasurers

Wanted----To Rent an Unfurnished ROOM near the Confederate Office. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

C. S DEPOSITORY.

A Depository for Funding the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States has been opened at GOLDSBORO'. The office is in the store of Andrews & Washington. Persons having notes to fund are requested to present them as soon as possible, and not wait until the end of the month.

All packages of Notes presented, must be arranged with the notes of each size together, before presentation.
E. B. BORDEN,
mh 11—39-d12t Depositary.

OFFICE OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.
RALEIGH, March 10, 1864

This Company intending to Comply with the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will on and after the 28th instant receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two.
W. W. VASS.
mh 11—39-dtapl Treasurer.

IRON CASTINGS.—I have both Vesuvius and Rehoboth Furnaces in Lincoln county, N. C., in full blast, and I will execute all kinds of Plow and Machinery Castings to order, on short notice when the paterns are furnished. S. P. OATES.
Lincolnton, N. C., March 12—40-d12t

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is herepy given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business.

I will receive the tax due thereon at the same time.

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-dtd

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, March 13, 1864.

ALL BANKS, CORPORATIONS OR PERSONS holding CHECKS on this Bank, are hereby notified that they must be presented on or before 28th March, or they will be paid only in the present issue at par, or in four per cent. bonds.
mh 13—41 d15t C. DEWEY, Cash.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTORY. Wanted—100,000 FUR SKINS. The undersigned are Manufacturing HATS at Statesville, N. C., and wish to purchase the above amount of FURS, for which they will pay the highest prices, or exchange for Hats.

WANTED also, 1000 lbs. of WOOL on the same terms. For particulars apply to us.
WITTKOWSKY. & Co.
Statesville, March 14. 41-12t*

Guard Duty.

THE undersigned is raising a Company to Guard the Prisoners at Salisbury, and is authorized to receive into the Company persons under 18 and over 45. Those who desire to remain near home and do light service, have now a chance to secure a favorable place in this Company.
WM. W. BEARD.
Salisbury, March 16, 1864—43 1w

JOB WORK of all description neatly executed at this office

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

Bank of North Carolina.

ALL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank, Branches and Agencies, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 *per cent.* Bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.
32-d26t C. DEWEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The BANKS at GREENSBORO', N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment.
Feb. 27, 1864.

WM. A. CALDWELL, Cashier Farmers' Bank North Carolina.
M. STEVESON, Cashier Bank of Washington, North Carolina.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina.
W. W. CLARK, Cashier of the Merchants Bank of Newbern.
D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.
31 2-taw8w*

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits*, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-341m. C. M. FARRISS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, March 14, 1864.

SOLDIERS at home on furlough, residing in Raleigh, who do not, immediately on arrival, register a duplicate of said furlough at this office, (stating date of commencement, and end of same, and by whose order,) will be subject to arrest.
SAMUEL B. WATERS,
mh 15-42 d12t Capt. & Provost Marshal.

Notice

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1864.

FREIGHT on all goods shipped from any point on our Road for the S. & R. R. must be prepaid, P. A. DUNN,
mh 16-43 1w Sup't.

SEE HERE.—Bring in your accounts before the 26th of March, or you will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds, or the old issue at par.
mh 15—43-10t* BRANSON & FARRAR.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—On Saturday, the 26th inst., will be sold, at ROCKY MOUNT, Edgecombe County, TEN LIKELY NEGROES—Women, and Children and Boys, belonging to the estate of S. B. Armstrong, deceased. Terms made known on day of sale.
March 14. 43-10t*

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
MARCH 15, 1864.

THIS Company will not receive any more private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN,
mh 16-43 d1st Sup't.

Progress will copy until 1st April and forward account to this office.

Notice

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has ocurred in the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable SAMUEL S. CHRISTIAN, Representative elect to the second Congress from the seventh Congressional District; and writs of Election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the THIRD THURSDAY IN APRIL, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are by law entitled to cast their votes in this election on the SECOND THURSDAY IN APRIL.

[SEAL.] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of March A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

[Signed] Z. B. VANCE.
By the Governor.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
March 18, 1864. 45-12t.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, at Townesville, Granville county, N. C., on Thursday, the 17th March, TWO NEGRO MEN, AARON and FRED. Aaron is about 22 years of age, black, his front teeth defective, some of them missing; full head of hair, generally worn plaited or twisted, medium sized. He is well acquainted on the road from this place to Tarboro'. Fred is low and of small stature, about 32 years of age; is gingerbread color, has beard and moustache. He was wearing a common grey army overcoat. They will attempt to reach the yankee lines at Washington, N. C. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of both of them, so that I can get them, or $50 for either one. Address, Townesville, Granville county, N. C.
mh 19-46-5t* D. T. TAYLOR.

INK! INK!! INK!!!—A few more gross of BLACK INK, now ready. Confederate bills large or small taken. Price per gross, $50.
mh 15—42-d10t* BRANSON & FARRAR.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

A Runaway taken up—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Chell, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address
WM. M. SMITH,
39-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERNE.
COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th 1864.

Notice is Hereby Given to Depositors, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present Currency at par on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be funded in 4 per. cent. Bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said Bonds. J. A. GUION,
37-dt25. Casher.

Progress copy until 25th inst. also the Charlotte Bulletin, and send bills immediately to advertiser.

Office Chatham R. R. Co.
RALEIGH, March 4, 1864.

ALL Checks and Requisitions of this Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.
34 3tawtt.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.
RICHMOND, March 11th, 1864.

THE following Depositaries are established for funding Treasury notes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA:

Henry Savage,	Wilmington.
C. B. Harrison,	Raleigh.
A. C. Williamson,	Charlotte.
John W. Sandford,	Fayetteville.
E. B. Borden,	Goldsboro'.
J. B. Batchelor,	Warrenton.
W. M. Pippen,	Tarboro'.
C. S. Winstead,	Roxboro'.
John W. Hunter,	Salem.
Yancey Jones,	Yanceyville.
James Calloway,	Wilkesboro'.
H. J. Erwin,	Morganton.
C. A. Carlton,	Statesville.
W. W. McDowell,	Asheville.
M. W. Jarais,	Salisbury.
Samuel B. Lowe,	Newton.
W. M. Reinhardt,	Lincolnton.
H. B. Hammond,	Wadesboro'.
John M. Worth,	Ashboro'.
J. H. Haughton,	Pittsboro'.
J. H. Lindsay,	Greensboro'.
Russel H. Kingsbury,	Oxford.
M. J. Hawkey,	Halifax.
Cicero F. Lowe,	Lexington.
John M. Kirkland,	Hillsboro'.
Bank of Cape Fear,	Wilmington.

In addition to the above, the Chief Quartermaster of each Army Corps is authorized to receive and fund Notes.

They are the following:

Maj. J. H. Harman, Q. M. Lt-Gen. R. S. Ewell's Corps, Orange C. H., Va.

Maj. J. C. Field, Q. M. Lt-Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.

Maj. N. R. Fitzhugh, Q. M. Maj-Gen J. E. B. Stuart's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.

Maj. R. McMahon, Q. M. Maj Gen. J. C. Breckenridge's Division, Dublin Depot. Va.

Maj. R. Taylor, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. Longstreet's Corps, Morristown, Tenn.

Maj. E. H. Ewing, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. B. Hood's Corps, Dalton Ga.

Capt. Y. S. Patton, A. Q. M. Lt-Gen. Hardee's Corps, Dalton, Ga.

Capt. S. E. Norton, A. Q. M. Major-General Wheeler's Division, Dalton, Ga.

Maj J. Y. Young, Q. M. Lt-Gen. Polk's Corps, Meridian, Miss.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
mh 15—42-dtapl Secretary of the Treasury.

Daily Wilmington Journal and Asheville News copy till April 1.

Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CONFEDERATE money
1 barrel Olive Oil
6 " Lampblack
50 pounds Bluestone
50 " Blue Mass
30 bushels Ground Alum Salt
20 pounds Balsam Copaiba
30 ounces Quinine
70 pounds Pearl Starch
3 dozen boxes Seidlitz Powders
3 barrels Scotch Snuff, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
1 fine black Canadian Stallion, and
1 dozen extra fine Hogs
Apply to Dr. L. MILLER,
March 17 43-1w* Kinston, N. C.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
RALEIGH, March 14th, 1864.

THE officers of town companies of 39th. Regiment N. C. Militia will have complete Rolls of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether exempts, or having furnished substitutes, or detailed,) ready by the 1st day of April, 1864. Enrollment of 39th Regiment on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of April, at Raleigh Court-House.
SAMUEL B. WATERS,
mh 15-42-d12t Capt. and Enrolling Officer.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT AT KITRELL'S Depot.—Several large furnished Rooms can be rented at the Collin's House for the balance of the year, with cooking apparatus and a garden spot, if applied for within ten days.
march 17-44 1w.

$50 REWARD.

FOR negro boy JOHN. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice; speaks and moves quickly; had on when he left a light-colored roundabout and a soldier's cap. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest said boy and return him to me, or confine him in jail so that I can get him. GEO. BADGER HARRIS.
Ad'mr A. H. ALLEY,
mh 16-43 6t* Henderson, N. C.

Notice.

WE are now prepared to receive and pay all ballances. Our customers and check holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
mh 16 43 15t*

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against me as Trustee for the county of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.
mh 15 42-dtapl. J. P. HUTCHINGS.

READ THIS.—Persons desiring JORDAN & MOSES to tan for them on the shares, at their reduced prices, will please deposit their hides at A. Hollan's, Smithfield; W. Hicks, of Clayton, and Linn Adams, Raleigh. mh 15—42-d1w

Notice.—All persons Now Holding or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.
37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Notice.

HAVING procured some genuine vaccine virus, I will vaccinate, free of charge, healthy white children of this city and county, not previously vaccinated, who present themselves at the General Hospital, No. 8, between the hours of 10 and 2.

By order of Surgeon P. E. Hines, Medical Director General Hospitals, N. C.
E. R. HOLLAND,
38-2aw1m A. Ass't. Surg. C. S. A.

MACHINIST WANTED.

WANTED, a good Machinist to take charge of a Steam Saw and Grist Mill. To one that will come well recommended as to sobriety, industry and skill, a liberal price will be paid. Address, Dr. GEO. C. SUGG,
Joyner's Depot, Wilson Co., N. C.
32-d2taw8t*

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE,
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY March 22, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

To the Soldiers.

Who is the soldier's friend? This is an important question, not only to the soldier, but to his family, to his parents—for many of these soldiers are young boys—to his kindred and friends. Who is the soldier's friend?—Mr. Holden has so often said *he is*, that a sort of claim is set up for him, by his continual blowing of his own trumpet; and his active partizans say, of all men, Mr. Holden is the soldier's friend. It is said he subscribes liberally, and never refuses help to the soldier's families. Now there are private charities which are shared by every generous neighbor, who neither tell of them themselves, nor have them published by others, and who would hold in some scorn any attempt to make political capital by charitable deeds.

But without following Mr. Holden in his private offices, we enquire in all fairness, what act, what public act has he done that he should be called the "soldier's friend." It cannot be disputed that he contributed to bring on this war as much as any man in North Carolina; nor can it be doubted that he was bound by every consideration of honor and every obligation of good faith to aid in putting it to speedy and successful termination. He had taught secession for ten or twelve years. He then sought a place in the Convention in order to vote for it. He did vote for it; and voted to join the Southern Confederacy and share its destinies. Now after all this, it might be supposed by some that he could have offered himself to go and take part *in the battles*. He was strong enough, well enough, and would have made a pretty fair soldier, with study and drilling.

But we pass that over to return to the question—how has he been the soldier's friend? If any friend of his will tell us, we will publish it.

We will tell how he has not been the friend of the soldier. Whoever has been in the army knows that the duties of camp are multiplied, various and arduous, and the more you can scatter these duties through a greater number, the lighter you make them fall upon each soldier. There are heavy picket duties, rough, fatiguing and dangerous. If a regiment of one hundred men has to picket a line, the burden is four times as heavy as it would be if that regiment had four hundred. So of guard duty, of detail duty, of working-party duty, &c. The man then who is for keeping the ranks well filled, so as to divide out these duties, is the soldier's friend. But this view sinks into insignificance when compared with the battle-field duty. Surely he who strives to raise our force to equal, as near as possible, that of the enemy—he that would put more men to help fight, is the soldier's friend.

Heavy has been the task assigned to the soldier in this particular. Our inferiority in population has been against us, and our men have always had to fight immense odds everywhere, and the reason why victories have not been made complete has been that human nature, however endued with pluck and valor, could not bear up against the excessive disproportion of numbers. Now has Mr. Holden endeavored to fill up the army? Has he gone himself? Has he sent those he could control? If he has, to this extent he has been the *soldier's friend*. Has he aided the law in compelling others? He has not. He has been perhaps the most violent opponent of the first conscription in the State of North Carolina.

Let us look at it. The army had been raised in 1861, about May and June, the most of them for one year only. That army had suffered dreadfully from disease, and been greatly reduced in number. Many of its men were in the hospital, many had been discharged and many had died. In the spring of 1862 the enemy was making his tremendous "anaconda" effort to encoil the Confederacy in a death grip. With an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men his commander laid siege to Yorktown. Our force was scarce fifty thousand. The labors and dangers our men had to do and encounter were greatly aggravated by the smallness of our numbers. Besides, many of the volunteers were very soon to go out of service. To prevent the utter annihilation of the rest—to save the country—a conscription bill was passed and put into successful operation. Pending its passage, Mr. Holden denounced it, and did all in his power to defeat it; and would have done so if it had rested with him. Had he succeeded, the dreadful fighting of the battle of Williamsburg, of the Seven Pines, of the bloody days around Richmond, would have been fought with a large portion of the army disbanded by the expiration of enlistment. This was prevented by conscription. After Richmond was saved, of course the army was terribly depleted by slaughter and wounds, and yet Pope had to be encountered, for the enemy were pushing a fresh army by another route in their "on to Richmond." Our only hope was to fill our broken and exhausted ranks by conscription. Mr. Holden had opposed the law, but it had passed, and yet he continued still to denounce it, to make party electioneering upon it, and thus discontented those who fell under its provisions, and induced many to evade and escape. If he had had his way, the victories of Cedar Run, second Manassas, Ox Hill, could not have occurred. Nor could we have had the force to have saved the army after Sharpsburg; nor could we have ever fought the desperate battles and gained the splendid victories of Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville—for in all these we were largely reinforced by conscripts, who shared the duties and the honors of those fierce but glorious fields. After these first conscripts were necessarily taken, it became necessary again to increase the military strength. There were many exempts—men who had bought off by furnishing substitutes—principals as they were called. Our army was small and needed filling up. There was no reason why the majority of these exempts should not go. The principals had made back their money, and fortunes besides, and most of their substitutes had run away and deserted. Mr. Holden steps in and undertakes to keep the army still weak—to keep out these principals in order that they might loll and swell, while others work and fight. Is this befriending the soldiers? And now, by Mr. Holden's aid and connivance, a large number, thousands of Justices of the Peace who never issue a warrant or try a case—militia officers who have no privates, who have not even drawn sabres that could stand and front an enemy—that could not cover a retreat, much less beget a victory—these justices of the peace and militia officers have been and are kept out by Mr. Holden's influence.

Soldiers, behold your friend! Let the soldiers' wives, daughters, sisters, parents, kin, friends, think of this. All the professions of friendship in creation are nothing as against acts of hostility. If to increase their labors, to increase their dangers by weakening and keeping them weak, be friendship, then Mr. Holden is the soldiers' friend. We shall continue the subject.

Income and Salary.

The opinion of the Fayetteville Observer is clearly right on the question presented by the Methodist Clergyman. By salary, is understood only recompense or consideration paid to a person for services. It is true, the same is usually fixed and to be paid by the year, and the pay of a "settled Clergyman" is one of the instances cited of a salary.—When paid by the day or month, it is generally called pay or wages—which is a species of salary—but neither partake of the nature of *an income*. Income is that we gain for labor, business or property—as the production of a farm, the receipts of an attorney, the profits of a trade, or the dividends of stock, or the interest of money. When used with reference to business or labor, it implies a dealing with several persons—as, if a lawyer were to say, my income is five thousand dollars, derived from my salary as County Solicitor one thousand, and four thousand of fees. Besides, as the Observer says, "Congress could have no intention to discriminate between the two classes of ministers."

It is reported about the streets that Surgeon General Warren has expressed the opinion that three-fourths of the people of Wilkes and Iredell were against Gov. Vance; and this is being used as an evidence of the Governor's weakness. We were always of the opinion that Gov. Vance would gain no political strength by making Surgeon General Warren his political companion, and if we had his political interests in our keeping, we should insist on a divorce from this association.

As it is, however, not much weight is to be given to this opinion of the Surgeon General's. It is reported to have been made to a gentlemen who was himself rumored to be about to take the field, and although it was a queer way of acting the political friend, nevertheless when it is looked at in the light of an effort only to make one's self agreeable, much may be padoned to the *naiveté* of a politicel novice, who has not yet learned the intricacies of the profession.

By the way, some of our Doctor's friends thought that when we spoke of the travelling Ex's. "spreading disease and pestilence," that we meant to allude to the *raccine matter*. No—our whole article was political—and it was to bad politics to which we alluded. Official Bureau Doctors ought to keep out of political offices, and the Surgeon General should set the example. However, we hope the Legislature will dispense with a Bureau now, at all events, useless, and then every one will have a *free fool*.

A Damper to Mr. Holden.

The election in Orange has resulted in the success of Mr. Berry, for the Senate, and that of Mr. Leathers, for the House of Commons.

All of the candidates came out for Gov. Vance—Mr. Leathers very boldly and decidedly. Mr. Mangum, who had been nominated at a meeting in Hillsboro', was the most lukewarm.

We learn that Mr. Leathers is elected by about three hundred majority. Of course Mr. Mangum received a good many Vance votes. Take it altogether, the vote in Orange shows almost an unit against Mr. Holden.

Indeed Mr. Holden's candidacy is already merely nominal, and will continue to grow more dwindling, until, in the language of a Georgia paper, it will be soon "frazzled out."

SNOW.—It commenced snowing here on yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, and continued the greater portion of the day, with a stiff wind from the north. The fleecy element at once froze the hearts of wood-haulers, and nothing less than $20 and $30 for a little load of wood could melt them. God pity the poor and destitute, for it is certain they have no hope for mercy from wood-haulers and provision dealers. Let those who have plenty, also remember the needy in this time of severity and suffering.

A new paper is about to be started at Murfreesboro', Tennessee, of course under Abolition auspices.

The Wilmington Meeting.

We publish the proceedings of the meeting at Wilmington. It was called without distinction of party, and we see the names of men who formerly were not together in politics.

The resolutions were very calm and temperate, and present, in a short compass, the whole duty, and, we believe, represent the feelings of all patriots in the State. In the spirit of these resolutions we oppose Mr. Holden's election—and waiving the just causes of complaint which, as party men, we may have against Gov. Vance, for the sake of quiet, in order to avoid agitation, to establish harmony at home and to secure to the soldier an undivided support and encouragement, we favor the election of Gov. Vance; and this seems to be the almost unanimous sentiment of the people. In this county, even, the indications are unmistakeable. In the county of Orange, where a canvass for the legislature is but just finished, not a candidate espoused the cause of Mr. Holden. So in the Congressional canvass in the 7th district, now going on. Unless Mr. James M. Leach is, we hardly suppose he will have an advocate there. Indeed, not from any county have we yet heard of any man who has even a neighborhood popularity, who is for him. We have heard that there may be some secret organization for him, but we doubt this. Changeable as Mr. Holden has been, we should be surprised to have to track him into know-nothingism.

From the Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, March 17th, 1864.

Pursuant to public notice, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover County assembled at the Court House on this, Thursday evening, March 17th, 1864, to consult together in reference to the condition of public affairs in the Confederacy at large, and in the State of North Carolina in particular.

On motion, John D. Powers, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thos. H. Hardin requested to act as Secretary.

At the request of the Chair the objects of the meeting were explained by Col. E. D. Hall, in a few pertinent remarks.

On further motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Jas. Fulton and J. W. Thompson, and Dr. Hanson F. Murphy was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee after having retired for consultation, reported through its chairman, Mr. Fulton, the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, It is at all times the right as well as the privilege of a free people to assemble together for consultation upon the affairs of the country, and for the expression of their opinions in regard to public men and public measures; AND WHEREAS, the present appears to us to be a time that calls for such consultation, and demands such expression of opinion upon the part of all those who are heartily devoted to the success of the Confederate States in the great struggle in which they are now engaged for the protection of their institutions, and the assertion of their independence Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we, a portion of the people of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, believing in the justness of our cause, and relying upon the aid and protection of Divine Providence, do hereby renew our vows of fidelity to our country, pledging to it all that we have and all that we are.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country at large are especially due to the officers and soldiers of our gallant army, who have stood like a wall of fire between the homes of the South and the ravages of the ruthless invader; who have proved their devotion upon a hundred fields, and confirmed it (if confirmation were necessary) by their voluntary re-enlistment for the war.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of every man, woman and child in the Confederacy to do all that lies in their power to support the army and sustain the Government in this trying crisis of our fate.

Resolved, That to do this, not only should means be freely furnished to the Government, and supplies forwarded to the soldiers, but ample provision should be made to shield from want or suffering the wives and families of those gallant men who have left their homes to confront the public enemy in the field.

Resolved, That all our energies and abilities are required to meet and repel the advances of the invading foe, and that we have none to expend in intestine broils or political squabbles. That we deprecate and condemn all partizan agitation, whether its ostensible object is the calling of a State Convention for purposes which *may* be treasonable and are at least doubtful, or the getting up of factious opposition to the Confederate administration, or to the acts of the Confederate Congress.

Resolved, That while we freely acknowledge that neither the Confederate Executive nor Congress are perfect, we yet have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of President Davis and the honesty and patriotism of Congress, and will give to the administration of the one a cordial support, and to the acts of the other a fair trial and cheerful obedience.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the political agitators and demagogues who have been but two successful in promoting dissensions in our State and in endeavoring to deceive the people and alienate their affections from their own cause and the cause of the whole South. That such agitators, whether figuring in so-called "peace meetings," or otherwise fomenting discontent and inducing desertion, have many grave offences to answer for, and are wholly unworthy the support of a people jealous of their rights and intolerable of the least suspicion of treason.

Resolved, That, desirous of peace and harmony at home, we have been anxious to see the election for Governor of North Carolina pass over quietly this year by the re-election of Governor Vance without opposition, believing him to be true and reliable upon the essential question of maintaining the rights of the South and prosecuting the war to honorable termination, and being willing, for the sake of union among ourselves to waive, for the present, at least, all former differences, and forget all previous divisions.

Resolved, That for these reasons we still desire the re-election of Governor Vance, while the course of his present competitor, Mr. Holden, as the leader and embodiment of political disaffection in the State seems to us to preclude him from receiving the support of any true friend of the South or of the State.

Resolved, That in our opinion the loyal Southern people of the State should see to it that none but loyal Southern men in principle are elected to the next Legislature. No Convention agitators—no covert advocates of re-construction or a peace on any terms, should receive their support under any circumstances.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., moved the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, and supported his motion briefly, but with much force and effect. The motion being put by the chair, was passed unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting having been tendered the chairman and secretary, and the secretary directed to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Wilmington Daily Journal, with a request that they be published, and that the Fayetteville Observer and Carolinian, and the Raleigh Confederate be requested to copy,

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN D. POWERS, Chairman.
THOMAS H. HARDIN, Secretary.

A TREASURE.—A little boy, ploughing on the outskirts of Columbus, Ga., a few days ago, turned up an old iron box containing fifty dollars in gold and silver.

News.—Our exchanges are dry as bare bones, in the way of news, and the Telegraph brings us very little. In a short time, however, we shall doubtless have enough stirring events to tell to satisfy the most inveterate newsmonger.

In the absence of much news, in this paper will be found the proceedings of meetings in several North Carolina Regiments, and other communications, which, if correct barometers of the state of the weather in the army and at home, betoken terrible thunder squalls in August next, antagonistic to Mr. Holden's predilections for the Governor's chair.

Our contribution box is full to overflowing. We are publishing the favors of our friends as fast as we can find room for communications, proceedings of meetings, &c. Let all be patient—"first come, first served," is our rule.

From our Special Army Correspondent.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY, TENNESSEE.
March 11th 1864.

It is good to be here although we feel the change from the pleasures of old Wake to the hardships of camp life, very sensibly. Yet we have one advantage here over you all at home as we hear none of the eternal croaking, fault finding, and disloyalty prevalent in some portions of the old North State. There are a great many disloyal persons here but we hear none of it. In the presence of armed patriotism treason hides its diminished head, and creeps into its dark and loathsome den, rendered so infamous by its own corruption.

The soldiers are in good spirits though they are having a hard time. The weather has been wet and the ground is very muddy and uncomfortable. However, you can hear the merry song at any hour of the day and night, and the camp fires are as cheerfull as if they brightened amidst happier scenes and times.

In Longstreet's army the only matter of general interest is relative to our Generals. Gen. Robertson, of the Texas brigade, has just been court-martialed on grave charges. Gen. McLaws is about to undergo the same ordeal and Gen. Laws, of Alabama, on his return from furlough yesterday, was placed under arrest. All these difficulties I believe grow out of the attack on Knoxville.

Hood's veteran division has now a new Major General in command. Gen. Buckner had been commanding the division for some weeks past, but was relieved a few days since by Major General Field. The new General is a young Kentuckian of the old army, and has won his way up to his baton of Marshal at the head of a Virginia brigade, through the fierce contests of Northern Virginia. He was badly wounded at the second Manassas, and has just recovered sufficiently to take the field. He now commands a division that can make Lieutenant and Major Generals just as fast as vacancies will occur.

The health of the army is good, the provisions and clothing sufficient, and what is more, the men are re enlisting rapidly, with a determination to fight to the bitter end. In that determination let all good men join us. Yours,

ARCOLE.

[For the Confederate.

CAMP WHITING, March 16th 1864.

Messrs Editors:—The action of W. W. Holden, in nominating himself for the office of Governor of this State, has taken by surprise only those who have been gulled by his sophistry. That a man of the ability of Zebulon B. Vance should be found in the list, shows the well laid scheme of the editor of the Standard, in paving the way for the election of a conservative candidate. During the Gubernatorial contest in '62, hoping by that means to secure the State of North Carolina to the party of which he was the recognized leader.

Gov. Vance having fallen under the ban of Holden and his faction, is now about to be laid on the shelf to make room for some one better fitted to carry out their nefarious designs; and, as it is rumored that he intends offering himself again as a candidate, the soldiers "from the Old North State," in the Confederate army, are anxious to learn on what platform he intends presenting himself before the people. If it contains a disavowal of all articles that have appeared in the columns of the Raleigh Standard for the last twelve months, a cheerful acquiescence with the Government of these States, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war as long as the foot of a yankee pollutes our soil, then will he meet with the same support from the army that was given him in 1862.

No procrastination must be used by Gov. Vance in letting the people know his position—but let him come forward "with the determination, come weal come woe," to stand by the government of this Confederacy, and, if necessary, sacrifice the last man and last dollar for the honor of North Carolina in this struggle for our independence, and August '64 will bring with it the severest rebuke that has ever yet been administered to the conservative party. More anon. CENSOR.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN.—At another time, official caution and official recommendations, strong language, and the antagonistic spirit which throws a fire-brand in our pathway, might have found vent without harm, and possibly without a word of criticism; but at a period like the present, for the representative of a great people, who are patriotic, united and zealous in their good works, and on whom no stain of dishonor has ever yet rested, to initiate an opposition to the General Government, is a step inconsistent with the duties of the hour and a policy that bodes no good to our cause.

Gov. Brown is an ambitious aspirant for the next Presidency, and there are those among his followers who affect to believe that he will reach that climax; but if we read any truth in the signs of the times; if there is any language in the firm, bold front with which our people are facing the responsibilities of the hour, of an indomitable purpose to yield a cheerful submission to that will of the general government, which has found expression through Congress, and to reserve all questions involved in party bickerings and political ambition for final settlement when danger is past.

It is a sorry fact that on one side of our State a person is endeavoring to ride into the Gubernatorial chair on a platform of opposition to our Government, and that, on the other, a similar motive appears to impel an already constituted Governor to aspire to the highest gift in the hands of the people. He who feeds the passions and prejudices of the masses at a time like this, and endeavors to divert them from the channel of public good, is the most covert and dangerous enemy with which a country has to contend; and the good sense of the people should consign him to a moral and political grave from which there is no resurrection.—*Sugar Confederate*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. [illegible], in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 21,

The Herald of the 18th, contains the proceedings and speeches of a monster mass-meeting at Cooper Institute, on the previous evening.

One resolution adopted recommends concerted efforts to place at the head of the Government a man whose wisdom, integrity, and firmness the country may rely upon for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, a cessation of bloodshed, the maintenance of the Union, and the independence of the States.

Another resolution declares in favor of McClellan for President. They were adopted with acclamation.

A body of rebels 1500 strong, are reported to be within fifteen miles of Guyandotte, Western Virginia.

Government securities have declined 3 per cent. in New York. A freight train was captured and burned by guerrillas near Nashville, on the 16th instant.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says the French government has been officially notified that they will be held responsible for any damage the Rappahannock may do to American commerce.

A formidable expedition up the Red river is freely spoken of in the Yankee papers.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 19.

Both Houses adopted Stevens' resolutions on the terms by which peace should be sought, and on the suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

They also adopted a resolution turning over to the Confederate government all persons between the ages of 17 and 18, and 45 and 50. A resolution expressive of confidence in the President, and of thanks to the Georgia troops for re-enlisting, was unanimously adopted, when they adjourned *sin die*.

MAIL SCHEDULE.—Owing to a change made in the time of departure of the Northern mail, our paper of yesterday did not get off in the mail. We now understand the new order of things, and hereafter all will be right. We have received from the Postmaster here a schedule of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, from which we learn that the mail Trains will leave Raleigh at 7 a. m., and arrive at at Raleigh at 4 a. m. The mail train will reach Weldon at 4 30 p. m., and leave Weldon for Raleigh at 6 30 p. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh at 7 p. m., and reaches Weldon at 4 30. Leaves Weldon at 5 a. m., and reaches Raleigh at 4 p. m.

We have not seen the schedule for the Western trains, but presume they will be run in connection with the above schedule of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

THE NEWS.

A YANKEE FORGERY.—The English journals have recently published a document, gotten up by some unprincipled Yankee, which purports to be an official report from Secretary Mallory, of the Navy Department, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The name of "Babcock" is substituted for that of Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, and the report gives in detail the operations of our Navy since its organization. It also states that, in accordance with the order of the President, agents had been dispatched to England and France, with orders to contract for eight iron-clad vessels, suitable for ocean service, and calculated to resist the ordinary armament of the wooden vessels of the enemy. For five of these vessels contracts were made in England, and for the other three in France.

The report goes on further to allege that, owing to the unfriendly construction of her neutrality laws, the Government of England stationed several war vessels at the mouth of the Mersey, and prevented their departure when completed and that subsequently they were seized by the British Government. The vessels building in France had also been subjected to many official visitations, and instructions had been given to cease operations upon them.

The bogus report proceeds to give an account of a plan for the relief of our prisoners on Johnston's Island, the failure of which is attributed to information furnished by the British authorities in Canada.

Upon the appearance of this miserable forgery in the English journals, Commander M. F. Maury denounced it over his own signature in the London Times, but a United States journal, in commenting on his letter, reaffirms the authenicity of the report. Under these circumstances, Mr. Mallory addressed a note to the Secretary of State, in which he pronounced the report, from beginning to end a forgery. The document, however, assumed additional importance in Europe, from the fact that the English Attorney General in a speech in the House of Commons, in defence of the conse of the Ministry on the subject of Laird's rams, quoted it as authentic. On Mr. Benjamin's attention being called to the subject by Mr. Mallory, he wrote a letter to Mr. Slidell, our Commissioner at Paris, directing him to make an official publication explaining that the report was a gross fabrication.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

ORDERED TO RICHMOND.—It is said that the two distinguished officers who came in conflict on our coast, a few days ago, were ordered to Richmond for an investigation of the affair. It was reported that the conflict occurred between an officer of the army and the navy, the *casus belli* being a question of authority and jurisdiction.

FIGHT IS PROSPECT.—The Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Telegraph of the 15th says, that the Yankees, on Sunday, advanced their lines to a position near Rogersville Junction, but retreated to Whitesburg, on the advance of our forces to meet them, Monday morning. The telegraph thinks a battle between the opposing forces in East Tennessee imminent.

FOUR CANDIDATES.—There are now four candidates regularly in the field for the vacancy created in the 7th (N. C.) Congressional district by the death of Hon. S. H. Christian, viz: Hon. J. M. Leach, Wm. P. Taylor, M. Q. Waddell, and A. G. Foster.

CONGRESS AND GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—The Macon Telegraph understands that the Committee on Confederate Relations in the Georgia Legislature, have reported substantially that they saw nothing in the recent acts of Congress requiring the interposition of the General Assembly.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.—A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Davidson county, was held at Thomasville, on Monday afternoon, March 14, 1864, to consider the propriety of taking some steps to supply the vacancy occasioned in Congress, from the 7th District, by the death of Hon. S. H. Christian:

On motion, Dr. R. W. Thomas was called to the chair, and J. L. Lee appointed secretary.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, as above set forth, on motion of R. W. Shelly, a committee of five, consisting of R. W. Shelly, Reuben May, A. F. Dodson, E. S. Ligon, and W. F. Rice was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee, after deliberation, reported through their chairman, R. W. Shelly, as follows:

A vacancy having occurred in the Congress of the Confederate States from this the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, by the death of the Hon. S. H. Christian, and we, a portion of the freemen of said District, believing that the exigencies of the country demand that said vacancy should be filled by some one of our fellow-citizens, who, by intellectual endowments, integrity of character and unflinching devotion to the State and Confederacy, is eminently fitted for official station:

Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the voters of the 7th Congressional District, ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolph, as combining those qualities which constitute the safe counsellor and wise legislator.

Resolved, That the *conservative* and *judicious* administration of the State Government by Gov. Vance, and the noble and patriotic sentiments embodied in his recent address to the people, make him our first and only choice for Governor.

Resolved, That to the heroic defenders of our homes and liberties in the field—our gallant soldiers—we tender the warmest expressions of our admiration and gratitude, and we trust that an honorable and lasting peace will, ere long, crown their self sacrificing efforts in the cause of Freedom and Independence.

The report of the Committee was adopted as the unanimous sentiment of the meeting.

On motion, the Raleigh Progress, and Confederate, the Fayetteville Observer, the Greensboro' Patriot, and the Wadesboro' Argus were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

After returning thanks to the chairman and secretary, the meeting adjourned.

R. W. THOMAS, chairman.
J. L. LEE, secretary.

BRINKLEYVILLE, N. C., March, 14, 1864

Sirs: Learning to-day that J. M. Leach is a candidate for the seat in Congress vacated by the death of Hon. S. H. Christian, and having a common interest in the exposure of treachery to the country, I wish to let the people of his district, through the medium of your paper, know, that when carried a captive to Gen. Grant's quarters, on the Mississippi river, in February or March, 1863, he expressed himself repeatedly and unreservedly in favor of the Federal Union; boasting that he was the last man in North Carolina to quit struggling for its cause; that he held himself ready at all times to renew his efforts in its behalf when the opportune moment should arrive.

His language was so provokingly offensive to Lieut. Col. Taylor, 3rd Ark., infantry, that he openly denounced him, and asked they should be separated, which was promptly done, Col. Taylor being closely confined, and J. M. Leach being granted privileges suited to his avowed loyalty to the Federal States. I do not know how long he remained with the enemy, nor what else he did to add to his shame, but only submit the foregoing as the *corpus delicti*.

I do not know him personally—and am not a citizen of North Carolina, but feeling that I would be derelict in my duty to the cause, and particularly to the voters of the 7th Congressional district, were I not to give them these facts of one whom I presume professes friendship for the country, but is in truth a "Judas Iscariot."

This information would have been published some months ago but for the fact that the report came from his neighborhood that he was doing no harm. Hence it was considered of no great importance to lay the matter before the public.

This statement would have been furnished by Col. Taylor, but for his absence, at present, with his command with the army in Tennessee; consequently I give it over my signature, vouching for its authenticity.

I am sir, your ob't serv't,
VAN H. MANNING.

We know nothing of the allegations set forth in the above communication; but as the writer appends his proper name, we consider him entitled to a hearing.—[EDS CONFED.

☞ The funeral of the child of Hon. D. M. Barringer having been postponed, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his residence, where the friends of the family are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

Cotton for Sale.

200 BALES, MORE OR LESS, OF COTTON, in good order. Parties wishing to buy will address S. T. WILDER, Louisburg, N. C., stating the highest price they are willing to pay. If preferred, the cotton can remain stored where it now is until the parties wish to remove it.
mh 12-48-d10t3taw

Q. M. Department, Goldsboro', N. C., FEBRUARY 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS in the county of Johnston will deliver one-tenth of their corn, tax in kind, to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use of the families of indigent soldiers.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. and P. Q. M.,
3rd Cong. District, N. C.

Farmers of Johnston will learn from the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the county. It has been paid for, and they will be expected to deliver it only upon the orders from the county agents. JOHN B. BECKWITH,
mh 22-48-d12t* County Commissioner.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

I have a sufficent quantity of Bladders for present use, and have stoped buying them.

R. B. SAUNDERS.
March 17-47-d t* Chapel Hill N. C.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER THE 15th February last, a negro boy named ANTHONY, about 19 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 11 inches high. I bought him in Richmond February 6th, and was told he came from North Carolina.

March 21-47-1w T. A. FOWLKES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED and twelve acres well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds and household and Kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at

March 21-47-2t PROGRESS OFFICE.